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#### HIGH-G TESTING FOR FUZE RESEARCH

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Symposium Presentation

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#### 14. ABSTRACT

The Fuzes Branch of the Air Force Research Laboratory, Munitions Directorate, has performed/instrumented numerous experiments in support of fuze development. These experiments include a wide shock spectrum ranging from relatively benign bench level experiments up to high velocity impact into multi-layered hardened structures. In this presentation we will discuss the Air Force requirements for high-g shock testing for fuze research and our testing and instrumentation capabilities.

#### 15. SUBJECT TERMS

Fuzes, Ordnance, Shock Testing, High-g Shock, Dynamic Fuze Testing, VHG, Drop Tower, Hopkinson Bar

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# High-G Testing for Fuze Research



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## **Outline**



- What's a Fuze
- Requirements
- Testing Capabilities
- Challenges



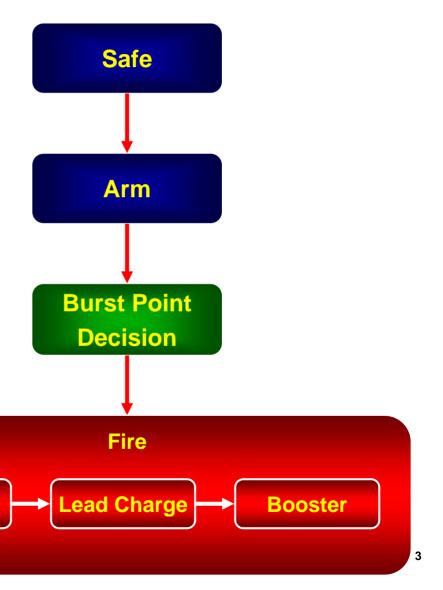
## What's a Fuze

**Detonator** 



## A fuze ensures that munitions:

- Do not explode prematurely
- Determines when and where to detonate
- Initiates the detonation

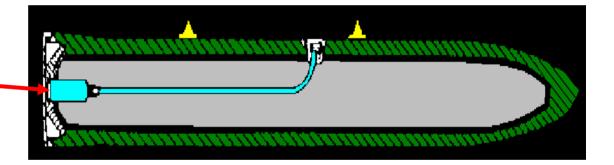




# **Penetrating Weapon**









## **Penetration Fuzing**





Electronic Bomb Fuze FMU-143 B/B Fixed Pyrotechnic Delay



Joint Programmable Fuze
FMU-152 /B
Proximity Fire, Electronic Select,
Impact Delay



Hard Target Smart Fuze FMU-159 /B "Smart" Void, Layer, Time...



# The Future of Penetration Fuzing



- More robust
- More reliable
- Smaller
- Smarter
  - Different sensors
  - Focused initiation
- Communication
  - Between munitions
  - During impact



## **Guidelines**



- Safety Rules (MIL-STD 1316)
  - Explosives
  - Environmental Sensors
  - Arming
  - Safe Separation
  - Launch
- Safety rules evaluated in context of each Munition System
  - e.g. safe separation for AMRAAM different than Mk-82 bomb
- Rules applied depending on explosive train design



## The Problem At Hand



- Understand the acceleration environment
  - Lower frequencies to determine rigid body response for development of burst point control fuzing
  - Higher frequencies to define the environment the fuze must survive
- Create realistic environments; known and repeatable
- No Mil Std for shock survivability, outside of transportation



# **Testing Capabilities for Shock**



- Dynamic Shock Facility
  - Hopkinson Bar
  - Drop Tower
  - Very High G (VHG) Machine
  - Centrifuge
- Field Testing
  - Cannon
  - Sled Track
  - Air-Delivered



## **Hopkinson Bar**



#### • Attributes:

- Air driven impactor
- 1 in. diameter titanium bar
- Programmers used to shape leading edge of pulse



### Used for:

- Instrumentation Studies
- Material Properties Testing
  - Shock-isolation materials & techniques



## **Drop Tower**



#### • Attributes:

- Drop heights up to 10 ft.
- Free fall or driven with a bungee cord
- Programmers used to shape pulse
- Payload 25 lbs
- Used for:
  - Component Testing
  - Full-up Fuze





# Very High G (VHG) Machine



#### • Attributes:

- Air driven 10 lbs impactor
- Payload 10 lbs
- Pulse shaped using:
  - Different anvil materials
  - Programmers
- Used for:
  - Instrumentation Studies
  - Component Testing
  - Full-up Fuze





# Centrifuge



#### • Attributes:

- -20-30 kg
- Payload 5 lbs
- Long-duration high-g testing
- RF data transmission

## Used for:

- Instrumentation Studies
- Component Testing





## **Cannon Testing**



#### • Attributes:

- Howitzer Cannons
  - various barrel sizes
  - Smooth bore and rifled
- Projectiles
  - OD 3.6 8 in.
  - Weight between 25 250 lbs
- Targets
  - 4 in. thick to 4 ft thick
  - 30 in. dia. to 7 ft x 9 ft
  - Single or multi-layer configurations
- Used for:
  - Full-up Fuze
  - Component Testing
  - Instrumentation Studies





## **Sled Track**



## • Attributes:

- 2000 ft long
- Velocities > 2000 fps for a2000 lb item
- Unlimited target size



- Full-up Fuze
- Full-scale weapon (integration) testing





## **Air-Delivered**



### • Attributes:

- Realistic missions
- Realistic environment



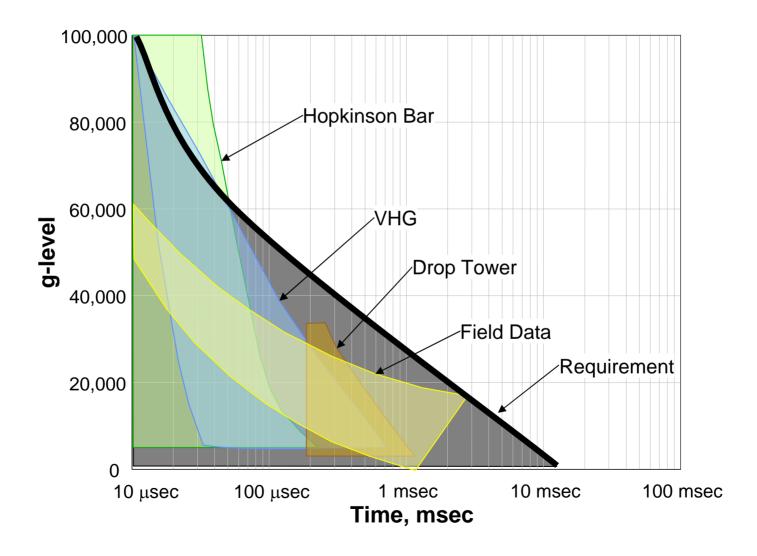
### Used for:

- Full-up fuze
- Full-scale weapon system (integration) testing



# Objective vs. Capabilities







# **Challenges**



- Can't afford to conduct just field tests (nor is it appropriate)
- Currently limited to 1-D environments in the lab
- Experience has shown that to survive a sled test an entire suite of tests must be conducted in the lab, e.g.,
  - Normal
  - Reverse
  - Lateral at varying angles (0, 45, 90, etc.)



# **Summary**



- Changing requirements
  - More severe environments
  - Perform additional functions
- Combination of lab/field tests required
- Interesting testing and instrumentation challenges remain
  - Realistic environments
  - Testing techniques
  - Accurate, robust instrumentation